## CHARITY'S WATCHFUL CARE.

CO-OPERATION WITH GENERAL CHARITABLE WORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION-ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, THE REV. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS, THE REV. DR. H. C. POTTER, AND CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT. The third annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held last evening at Association Hall. William Cullen Bryant presided. Several prominent gentlemen occupied the stage, and the body of the hall was well filled with an attentive audience. A long an interesting annual report, both historical and statistical in character, was read by William E. Dodge, jr. After several addresses had been delivered, the election of officers was held with the following result: President, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler; First Vice-President, Howard Potter; Second Vice-President Mrs. F. C. Barlow; Third Vice-President, Frederick Law Olmstead; Treasurer, John C. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L'Orémiculx; Recording Secretary, Miss S. E. Minton. Several minor amendments to the constitution of the Society were proposed and adopted, and some new members were elected. The platform was occupied by Peter Cooper, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, Messrs. W. E. Dodge, jr., Howard Potter, Miss Schuyler and others. The meeting was called to order by Howard Potter, who conducted Mr. Bryant to the chair, after making a few complimentary remarks. On taking the chair Mr. Bryant spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The object of this meeting is to draw the attention of the public to the plans of the State Charities Aid Association, which contemplate a reformation of the present system of relieving the wants of the poor. These plans have for their basis the well-known fact that charity dispensed by the State, in order to be wisely adminis tered-that is to say, with a proper regard to economy and to the comfort of those who are relieved, and, at the same time, in such a manner as to avoid an increase of pauperism-requires the cooperation of voluntary enevolence. If public-spirited persons do not keep their eyes upon what is done for the poor, if they do not visit the poor-houses frequently and give their advice nd suggest improvements when they are peeded, it is next to certain that there will be mismanagement and next to certain that there will be mismanagement and that abuses will creep in. In politics we see the benefit of publicity and criticism. One party out of power watches the other, which is in power, criticises it severely, and keeps it from many bad measures. Lesislative bodies act always under the public eye, the newspapers sorted their doings before the community, and the community holds them to a strict responsibility. Tary are assailed by memoriais and politions, and the proceedings of public meetings, and all this with a most wholesole effect. Executive officers are brought under the same wholesome describing.

wholesolar of public the same wholesolar discipline.
But in regard to the public charities established by
the State Government it is not so. The people never
hear of what is going on in the poor-touses and some
heady is public spirited enough to visit them and tell the
story. There is no sufficient check upon them until this
is done; nor any method of holding them to a due
responsibility. This association is formed to supply
that want. Tacre is, it is true, a Board of State Charities, appointed by law, the utility of which it is not my
purpose to deny, but it is a central board with no machiners for making that close examination which the
case requires. The Association which has called us
together this evening organizes local committees who
inspect the State charities in their immediate neighborhood and repeat their visits frequently, give their advice, their sympathy, their aid, and create and keep up
a sense of responsibility in those who have the care of
the poor, which icans to the best results.

a sense of responsibility in those who have the care of the poor, which leads to the best results. I her you to haten with attention to the report of Miss I her you to haten with attention to the report of Miss of the Association. You will then be convinced of the urgest necessity of the reform which it proposes and has in part effected, and the good re uits which have already flowed from it. I cannot too highly commend the disinterested induces that lady, and the ready zeal with which other ladies have cooperated in this great reform. If any thing is more to be praised than this zeal, it is the wisdom and discretion which guides it. You will be faily convinced of this on hearing the report. s the wisdom and discretion which guides it. I be fully convinced of this on hearing the report.

At the end of Mr. Bryant's address, the annual report of the Association, prepared by Miss Louisa Lee Schuylor, was read by William E. Dodge, jr. Below is given an abstract of the Annual Report of the

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The State Charities Aid Association was organized May apper system of the State of New-York; and second, approve the system itself by legislative action, based pen principles comprising the alleviation of suffering at the reduction of pauperism. It proposes to act brough public opinion formed in two ways: First, by ne organization of Visiting Committees throughout the tate for the public institutions of charities and for the explicit of out-door relief, such committees to be composed, without distinction of sect or party, of men and omen who command the respect and confidence of engaged, not only in rectifying existing abuses, but in solving those problems of parperism which are constantly presenting themselves. Second, by means of a Central Association, having its headquarters in this city, whose duty it is to organize Vissing Committees, to study the reports received from them, and to base upon these returns such general measures as may tend to reheve the evils complained of; also to collect and disseminate the latest and best information upon subjects connected with the different departments of our work, derived from the recognized authorities of this and other countries; also, eventually, as the result of further experience, to bring about a new pauper system for the State of New York, which shall be based upon sounder

perience, to think which shall be based upon country principles that the one now in force.

In May, 1873, the passage of a law was secured which empowered the State Board of Charities to appoint local visitors for the public institutions of charity in their respective countries. Up to the present time we have organized 27 local committees, and we hope to exhave organized 27 local committees, and we hope to exhave organized 27 local committees.

empowered the State Board of Charities to appoint local visitors for the public institutions of charity in their respective counties. Up to the present time we have organized? I local committees, and we hope to extend those throughout the 63 counties of the State. Of the 23 active branches of the Association there are in New York City three local committees; for Brooklya, Newburgh, Goshen, Auburn, Syracuse, Rechester, Cooperstown. Hanca, Kimszon, New Paltz, Norwich, Monticello, Delhi, Genesco, Watertown, Staten Island, Pomy Yan, each one; and for Westchester, Sursolis, and Queens Counties, each one. The total number of members is about 1,300. We divide our work into four departments, represented by four standing Committees upon Children, Hospitals, Adult Aule bodied, Paupers, and a recently anded Oct-door Rehel Committee.

According to a valuacie and interesting report upon poor-house pendified, recently made by a member of your own Board who has given much time and carnest attention to the subject, the number of children remaining in county poor-houses in 1874 was 635; in city alms nouses, and principally in those of New-York City and Brooklyn, 1,735. Total, 2,370. Efforts are being made to remove these children from the permicous inflaences that surround them. At the last general meeting of the Association, Dr. Effish Harris pararated the terrible story of "Maigaret, the mather of criminals." Permaps an orpham, pernaps abandoned by her parents, this poor little grir was left admit in one of the villages of the upper Hudson. There was no almahouse in the place; but she was as a subject of out-door relief, probably receiving occasionally food and clotaing from the officials, but never educated, and never kindly sheltered in a home. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her proceny has cursed the county ever since. Of the 623 descendants from this analysis of the more vigorous are on record as criminals. It is retimated that this neglected little child has thus cost the county author

again protest against the poisoned, ill-ventilated, badily-constructed onlining carter hence we hospital, as mismited for hospital purposes; also against the dihabilitated engine-house known as the Park R-ception Hospital. Both of these buildings should be demolished and rebuilt. The last named hospital has received 1,200 patients during the post year, most of them acculant cases, or cases of extreme gravity. The ventilation of Charity Hospital remains unimproved, and in a very bad conductor. It was also resolved at the last meeting that the Visiting Committees of the State Charities Aid Association accept the views on hospital construction set before them by the Association, and promise to advocate them in all suitable ways, and to urre the advantages of parilly in hospitals that can be built at small expense and be easily removed if they become infected, believing them to be in every respect superior to the ossity edifices now in vegue. ed for hospital purposes; also against the dilap-engine-house known as the Park Reception Hos

expense and be classified by Polarizer tapes and the costiy edifices now in vegue.

As stated in a former report, in Queens County the attocious system of farming out the poor to the lowest bidder has been broken up through the influence of our committee there. Barnum's Island has been purchased, and suitable county buildings provided, waere the poor are properly cared for. The five or six separation of the sexes, as well as other self-evident advantages. Much sexes of such sexes of the sexes of the cost of the sexes of the sexes of the cost of the sexes of the cost of the sexes of the cost of the cost of the sexes of the cost o

to work.
Visiting Committees have been in advance of the
All Association, ten of them naving already added
Alfalor relief work to their original plans. Three
bran has have brought about a union between

official and volunteer aid. Their result of such cooperation in Richmond County has been the reduction of one-third of the county expenses for out-door relief. The important question of how best to unite official and volunteer aid in the administration of charities remains to be solved. The subject is constantly before us, and we have given it some attention. But we are not as yet competent to bring forward any conclusions in regard to this interesting problem.

The Rev. Dr. William Adams then addressed the audience, as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. WILLIAM ADAMS Dr. Adams spoke in substance as follows: The report just read needs little comment. The fixed attention which it has received convinces me that the best thing we can do with it is to spread it before a larger audience, and I therefore move that it be referred to the Executive Committee and ordered to be printed. The name of this Association suggest that it has some connection with the State. There is a certain action on the part of the State on this subject of charity, but necessa rily this action is limited. It can never be complete. The object of this society is to complement and supplement legislative action. State charity begins at a point very different from that of the charity represented by this association. The first is born of necessity, and is the result of the instinct of self-preservation on the part of organized society. The other has for its life Christian principles. The history of legislation regulating pauperism and crime is very instructive. Jails, penitentiaries, prisons, hospitals, etc., are necessary adjuncts to civilized society. If men attack society we must cut them off from general social intercourse, but when thus sequestred, they need not necessarily be treated cruelly and inhumanly. Humanlty and Christian charity come in and supplement and soften the effects of the law. Of all classes of the poor and unfortunate, the insane should especially not be treated as brutes. Pauperism is not a crime. Many a man has lived poor beyond anything we ever saw, whose hands were as hard as horn, while his heart was as gentle as a child's. But extreme pauperism certainly tends to vice. That is the philosophy contained in the prayer of Agar in the wilderness, "Give me not powerty lest I steal," etc. The communism in Paris that horrified us five years ago was the logical result of the socialist principles scattered for years about the faubourgs of Paris. When you make laws that require, by taxation and tithings, one class to support another class, you do both wrong. You take away condisseusion and kindness on one side and gratitude and friendliness on the other. I do not hesitate to avow that I believe that God has founded human society on the law of love. Love thy God supremely and try neighbor as thyself. That was the legislation of the world compacted into one word. In the person of Jesus Christ there was a new exactment of the law of love and a new foundation for seelety.

About a century ago ago John Howard was a comting pauperism and crime is very instructive. Jails,

world compacted into one word. In the person of Jesus Christ there was a new enactment of the law of love and a new foundation for seciety.

About a century ago ago John Howard was a common English gentleman. On his estates was a village which had been subject for generations to fevers. The tenants of its miserable hovels had always dwindled and pined away from the effects of the pestilent exhalations from the neighboring swamps and fens. This benevolent, simple-amided gentleman thought he would improve the health and condition of these poor people. He accordingly went to work, drained the ground, rebmit the cottages, reformed the mode of living, and in a little while had a model village, full of health, and happiness, and beauty. This was repeated, and this method of reform spread. Shortly afterward Mr. Howard was chosen Sheriff of Bedfordshire. He went into Bedford Jail, once the house of John Bunyan. There he found the poor prisoners suffering cruelly. He pursued his work of benevolence. He asked for statistics. The authorities demanded precedents for such proceedings, but John Howard pressed on, and just 100 years ago you might have seen him traveling all through England, and going into every jail. Then out came the statistics of pauperism and erime. Howard crossed the channel, spreading his glorious work in Europe. This is only one case. What have we here? We have no hard State laws, but christian chairly injusing itself into legislation, and when we have note christian men and women organized into societies, may we not almost look for miracles from such a tonen't To give out-door relief is wise action. The man who is able to work and will not, ought to die. Let us look out for work for poor people, and send the little children out into the country where they may learn to lives by honest labor.

Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks, spoke as follows:

Chief-Justice Charles P. Daiy was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks, spoke as follows:

I am struck with the magnitude of the labors of this organization. Their continuous inquiry into charitable stitutions, whether public or private, the best methods of out-door relief and of caring for destitute children are subjects of vast toportance. The relief of want is founded not alone in humanity, but in the preservation of human society. Wants results from crime and all the evils that threaten humanity. We want to know, not what to do, but how to do it. No person's position is so assured that he or his descendants may not fall into calamity. In some countries, mendicity and vagrancy do not exist, or they are so limited as not to be perceivable. It is so in Holland and Northern Germany, while in Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain, and our own country, they abound. If the world were filled with vagrants, human society would be impossible. They should be brought to the point where they must elect between labor and starvation. This is difbetween labor and starvation. This is difbecause there are periods when
the industrious cannot obtain employ.
I have no great faith in the power of Governor laws to reach such classes. We must underthe nature of the problem, and also learn from
a lands where poverty is rare. The only
that can be pursued with cheidren
secure for them homes in families
members of this Association must not be dismediff they do not see all the results of their
You are laying the foundation for future
and success. "Great minds, like heaven, delignt
me good, although the subjects of their favors

make poor reforms."

The Rev. Dr. Heary C. Porter also made a brief address. Among other things he said: The problem of harmonizing official and voluntary charity is an important one. We do not find facit with public institutions of charity. In many such there is nonest fidelity and well-meant endeavor. But we must bear in mind that they are subject to political influence. The places of trust in an almahouse are often merely political rewards. Chances in administration bring changes in those who care for the poor, and consequently people of little experience are placed over them, who are easily prejudiced and misled. Here we see the mission of voluntary aid as represented by this Association. It is at once a restraint and an impulse. There is a vaster work—that of resculng and redeeming children from the manifold evils of institutional training. The problem of panperism is not samply of to-day, but we must prevent the pauper of the present from producing 290 or 600 in the future. We must not only arrest their progress now, but their multiplication by an arithmetical progression terrible to contemplate. It is well to recognize that there are two classes—the redeemable and the irredecurable, the hopeful and the hopeless. There is a large and noble work for those who love children and their country. To place the 1.600 children and their country. To place the 1.600 children approach closer to actual want it is encounted to every 50 families in the State. I confess that a casual glance at this work and its dimensions would produce hopelessness and despoir. As you approach closer to actual want it is encounted to the poor you are helping those made in the likeness of God, and whom our Savior has redeemed with His blood. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Porter also made a brief ad-

THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE FRACTICE.

A regular meeting of the directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms at Fuiton and Nassau-sts., Gen. W. G. Ward presiding. Among those present at the meeting were Gens. McMahon, Woodward, and Molineux, Cols. Gildersleeve, Wingate, and Camp. Major Smith, Capts. J. G. Story, H. Fulton, and E. H. Stanford. The report of Gen. McMahon showed a balance to the credit of the Association of \$1,498 41. The Range Committee reported that the grounds were now ready for use, and requested the Association to declare the range open. It is hoped that within six weeks members of the National have use of the range Guard in uniform will free of charge. Capt. Story reported a number of designs of badges for life membership. The badge selected is in shape something similar to a Multese cross, in the middle of which is a miniature of the 500 yards target, ncross which lies a military rifle The letters " N. R. A., 1875." entwined with a wreath of holly, surrounds the whole, and this is attached by a chain to a bar, upon which is engraved the words, "Creedmoor-Life Mambership."

Gen. McMahon made a report of a meeting with the Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club, and of the preparations for an entertainment to defray the expreparations for an entertainment to deray the ex-penses of the American team abroad. On motion of Capt. Fulton, \$2,000 was appropriated toward raising the embankment at Creedmoor. This was looked upon by many of the directors as an absolute necessity, as appli-cation has already been made to restrain the firing upon cation has already been made to restrain the firing upon the ground, as many of the builets went beyond the range. Considerable discussion was caused by the remark of the Trensurer in regard to regimental does from Creedmoor practice. The case of the 8th Regiment was eited by Col. Gidersleeve, he stating that Col. Scott had remarked that as the regiment were ordered to Creedmoor by a superior officer, the State should be compelled to pay expenses. It was finally decided to report the case to the Adjutant-General of the State, with the request that he deduct the dues in question from fature appropriations. Capt. Failton's proposition to change the Creedmoor targets to those used at Wimbiedon, in Eucland, called out extended debate, and the whole matter was finally referred to a special committee constitute of Camp, and Major Smith.

## AN IMPOSTOR. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I deem it my daty to warn the public against a person under the name of "Mrs. Frances Sandford." This person presents a recommendation purporting to be signed by Stephen Holmes, Rector of St. Barnabas Chapel, stating that her busband died five months ago, leaving three small children; that she has no means of support save her needle, and that she wishes means to assist her to Virginia, where she would be provided for. The date of the recommendation is Jan. 23, 1875. Among the subscriptions is one from myself of \$5.

The whole recommendation is a fraud. I do not know 1815. Among the subscription is a fraud. I do not kee
The whole recommend them is a fraud. I do not kee
such a person, nor have I assisted any such case.
STEPHEN F. HOLMES,
TOTAL CHAPTER OF THE PROPERTY OF

Chaplan of St. Barnabas Chapel.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. of some persons would still remain, and they would continue to evade the law without actually violating its LOCAL TREATMENT OF THE COLORED

RACE. HOW THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IS RECEIVED IN THEATERS, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS-EX-PRESSED INTENTIONS OF EVADING ITS PRO-VISIONS-COMMENTS OF COLORED MEN ON THE MEASURE.

The Civil Rights bill has been signed by the President. The question of the right of colored people to the privileges of the hotels and the theaters is exciting considerable attention in this city. Under the laws of this State no discrimination on account of color can lawfully be made, yet it is well understood that under various pretects colored people are deprived of equal privileges with the white men and women on visiting theaters or in lodging at hotels. The law is substantially nullified and evaded. In some of the theaters there is set off a portion of the " family circle" for colored persons, while the managers of other theaters refuse in guarded language to admit them to any part of the house. The act of Congress provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accomm dations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theaters and other places ot public amusement. It is claimed by those who favored this law and urged its adoption that it will supersede the State laws and guarantee to the colored people equal privileges with all others. It is also stated that the United States officers under this act will enforce its provisions and compel obedience on the part of the proprietors of hotels and theaters. A TRIB-UNB reporter conversed yesterday with the managers of several of the leading theaters as to the probable effect of the law on their business.

Theodore Moss of Wallack's Theater said that the

management had not determined how to act. Theaters are a luxury, and the managers ought to have the right to run them in their own way, and admit whom they please to admit, and to refuse admission to those who would injure their business or who were otherwise objectionable. Sheridan Shook of the Union Square The ater stated that the theater would no doubt obey the law, but it did not follow that colored people would be admitted except on the conditions made by the proprietors. Mr. Fiske of Daly's Fifth Avenue Theater said that there had been set aside a portion of the Family Circle in that house for colored people, and he did not expect that the arrangements would be altered except under advice of counsel. In London, at the St. es, one of the fashionable theaters, he had seen coiored people sitting next to Duchesses and noblemen and occupying the best places. He thought that in a lew years the prejudice against colored people in this country would wear away, and they would enjoy equal country would wear away, and they would eally equa-privileges without question or notice. Mr. Tooker of Booth's Theater stated that there would probably be a union of interests, and the theaters would be governed by the advice of counsel. At the Lyceum Theater and the Academy of Music it was also understood that the managers would be guided in their course by counsel. INTENTIONS OF HOTEL-KEEPERS AND RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS.

At several of the most prominent hotels in the city, where inquiries were made yesterday as to the action proposed to be taken in relation to the Civil Rights bill, the managers were found to be very reticent upon the subject and disposed to evade the question. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Griswold said he did not think that the bill would trouble the New-York hotel proprietors. To the question if he would permit colored men to have such rooms as they desired, he said he did not allow his present guests to dictate to him as to what portion of the house they would occupy; they were assigned such rooms as he saw fit to give them, and if they were

of the house they would occupy; they were assigned such rooms as he saw fit to give them, and if they were not satisfied they were at perfect liberty to go elsewhere. He declared that his coarse would be such as was for the best advantage of the house and for the comfort of his patrons; but if a colored man came he would give him a room. In answer to the question if he would allow colored persons to sit at the general table, Mr. Griswold said that there was more than one diningroom to the hotel, that he certainly would not refuse to feed a colored guest, and would take him into such of the rooms as he saw fit.

At the Grand Central, H. L. Powers, the lessee, was called upon, and in reply to the question whether he would entertain colored guests, he said that he did not think he would be either honored or troubled with them. When asked if he would allow them to sit at the general table, he said that the hotel was provided with three dining-rooms, and as he did not allow any one to dictate in his establishment, he could dispose of colored guests as he saw fit, and that if he saw fit to put any one in the smallest dining-room he should do so.

At other hotels, the proprietors said that they were not prepared to commit themselves upon the subject; that they thought it was a matter which would regulate itself, and when the time came for action they would be better able to say what they would do. At the St. Denis, in reply to the question, whether the hotel would admit colored guests, the clerk said that if it was the law he supposed that there would be nothing left for the mansgement to do but to obey. The general impression given by the proprietors was that probably all their rooms would be occupied, or not in a condition to receive andesirable guests.

In conversations with the leading op-town restaurant

indestrable guests.

In conversations with the leading op-town restaurant proprietors yesterday, with one exception, there was found: a bitter sentiment of opposition to the features of the Civil Rights bill relating to the entirproprietors yesterday, with one exception, there was found: a bitter sentiment of opposition to the features of the Civil Rights bill relating to the entartalument of the negro in public houses and rest-urants. One proprietor of many years experience with colored walters, had found them the first to protest against serving their own people. He thought it a matter that would regulate itself; that the interests of his business and the sentiments of his patrons should be profested, and this even at the disregard of law. He preferred to pay penalties rather than suffer the destruction of his business. Another gentleman employing French servants stated that he should exercise the right, as he always had, of discriminating with recard to the quality and character of his patrons; that he could not entertain colored people, intoxicated or discrepatable bersons, nor those who were unfully dressed; that in all those matters he was obliged to exercise the greatest exaution. The sentiments of other proprietors were found to be similar to these. Only one was found that expressed nimself willing to abide by the law. However disagreeable it might be to him personally, he said he knew of no other alternative, and in case his servants should refuse to wait upon colored persons, he would serve them himself. One proprietor had in a rew instances served them in a retired part of his saloen, or in a separate room, and would continue to do so as siong as it did not injure his unsuess. Generally no trouble was apprehended from the new law, as it was thought that the matter would regulate itself in the future, as it had done in the past.

VEWS OF PROMINENT COLORED MEN.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT COLORED MEN. The feeling of the colored portion of the population of this city generally was found to be that the Civil Rights bill was of little advantage to the race, and as a politi cal measure was a failure. Isaac H. Hunter of No. 119 West Twenty-sixth-st., one of the members of the Liberal Republican Association, said that the Radical Republicans had played this measure as their last card, and in so doing had thought to win over the colored vote; but the colored men had lost a'l confidence in the Republican party; and by taking from Charles Sumner's bill the very easence of civil rights to the colored man, the Republicans had spoiled their whole game. The colored voters had depended on the Radical Repub-licans so long, and had absolutely gamed nothing, that they were not likely now to place any trust in them for the future.

the future.

Peter W. Downing, who is in the Custom-house, said it
would have been better if no bill at all had been passed,
than the present one. It gave the colored man no other
rights than he had already gained under the amend-

dren of any other citizens could be be delicating them, and many of the present social prejudices would be removed in time by the education together of enhibren of all classes. He was also opposed to the bill as being special legislation, whereas, as to citizens, there should be no distinction under the law.

C. F. Dorsey of Florence. Mass., contractor for the works on the Mill River, said that he employed a cosmopolitan force, native and foreign, white and colored. This bill gave him the opportunity to travel on the same terms as his men, whereas formerly he would have been compelled to travel in a smoking-car, while some of his men, if they could also seemer hotel accommodations under the bill. Still, with all this, the bill was not satisfactory, as it made a class distinction. The Rev. J. Morris Williams, Bethel Parsonage, Sullivan-st, said that the bill did not give satisfaction to the colored people generally, although a large proportion accepted it as the best they were likely to get under the circumstances. In his opinion it showed that the Administration party was very weak in the knees. The bill as passed was not that proposed by Charles Summer, nor was if one with which he thought Horace Greeky would have been satisfied. He was no politician, but he thought that, if the members of the Administration party had any idea that they would regain a single colored voter who had left them in consequence of former mismanagements, a great mistake had been made. The colored people had looked up to the Administration party had any idea that they would regain a single colored voter who had left them in consequence of former mismanagements, a great mistake had been made. The colored people had looked up to the Administration so long for their just rights and had been so often disappoined that they had no confidence in the party; nor would this measure tend to alter this feeting. As to the hotel clause, he was sure that they would regain a single colored work who had left the made of the clause, he was sure that fee

HOTELS IN VIRGINIA CLOSED. ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 2.-In consequence of the Civil Rights bill, and fearing trouble, both of the principal hotels here have canceled their licenses and

COLORED CITIZENS AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. SARATOGA, N. Y., March 2.-A meeting of colored citizens was held here last night to congratula the colored race on the adoption of the Civil Rights bill, Resolutions were adopted acknowledging the obligations of the colored race to Charles Sumner and the?Republican party for this great boon.

RAILEOAD INTERESTS.

PROSPECTS OF A WESTERN RAILWAY. OPOSED ACTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS OF THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

The Committee appointed by the bondolders of the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Comto look after their interests and make a report upor the condition of affairs, have just prepared their state

to look after their interests and make a report upon the condition of affairs, have just prepared their statement for submission to their constituency, as follows:

To the First Mortgage Bondholders: It is now some four months since the undersigned were apppointed a Committee to take charge of and protect your interests in reference to the bonds of the Peoria and Rock Island Railway Company, and they would now respectfully report that they have used every means in their power to carry into effect the arrangement or pian sgreed on at your meeting, held at the office of the Trustee, Charles L. Frost, on Oct. 22, but they have not succeeded, for the reason that the Company are unable to carry out the agreement on their part, from the fact that the suit brought by Mr. Thomas and his associates is now being pressed, and a receiver of the road has been appointed. We have waited this iong time in order to give the Company every chance to carry out the agreement, if possible, but the time has now arrived whon they admit their total imbility to do so.

As a further reason for the action we propose to take, we have a report that orders have been made, and future orders are liable to be made, in the Thomas suit, vitally affecting the rights of all the bondholders, who have now no representation in court, and as it is admitted that it is only by a forcelosure of the mortgage that the property can be reheved of subsequent incumbrances and a good title made, and in order that a sale of the property may not be made and the same bid in by a few bondholders for a small sum and the others paid off at a very low percentage, and generally to protect the interests of all the bondrolders, we inclose you a few bondrolders of the mortgage that the property can be reheved of subsequent incumbrances and a good title made, and in order that a sale of the property may not be made and the same bid in by a few bondholders for a small sum and the others paid off at a very low percentage, and generally to protect the interests of all the bond

brances and a good title made, and in order that a said of the property may not be made and the same bid in by a few bondholders for a small sum and the others paid off at a very low percentage, and generally to protect the interests of all the bondholders, we inclose you a power of attorney, which it is necessary should be signed and returned to us as soon as possible, especially in view of the fact that it is questionable whether our former power is full enough to meet the emergency. Your Committee already represent a large proportion of the bonds and they desire to secure equal protection to all. It is proposed to bid in the road and property, at any sale that may be had, for joint account of all the bondholders who may be represented by the Committee, and immediately thereupon to reorganize the Company and issue new bonds in place of the present ones to be sorrendered; by which time, with the property free from all other incumbrances, it is believed that the road will be able to resume the payment of its interest, either by its own earnings or

guarantee the prompt payment of the same. C. C. HUSSEY,
REMINGTON VERNAM,
WM. O. McDOWELL,
proved, CHARLES L. Frost, Trustee and Ex-Officio

ment of its interest, either by its own earnings of through a lease to some strong corporation who will

CONDITION OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND. The troubles which have come upon the New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company have arisen, it is stated, entirely through the incompetency of those upon whom the management of the road has devolved. Reckless expenditure of funds belonging to the Company and injudicious arrangements are the principal cause of the present embarrassments. The embezziement of money belonging to the Company, which amounted to \$15,000, was accomplished by station agents, who, owing to the carelessness of the directors, had failed to give to the carclessness of the directors, had failed bonds to insure the proper care of the funds of th pany. The present movement of bondholders signed to prevent a transaction to cover up to ings of the old management and to stop further improper manipulation of the Company's affairs. It is expected that an order will be issued Monday preventing the old that an order will be issued. managers from expending any money belonging to a Company, except such as shall be required for the dat running expenses of the road. It is reported also the former managers are making efforts to have a ceiver appointed in their interests. Bondholders stath at it the road is properly conducted it may become effective contemps.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.

The representatives of the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroads have gone to Cleveland to participate in the annual election of officers by the last named Company. As yet it is not definitely known whether there will be a contest or not. One of the firm of Leland Bros., who represent the independent stockholders, has been in Cleveland for a day or more ascerholders, has been in Cleveland for a day or more ascertaining the probabilities of a successful contest. Sir John Swindurne, it is understood, will probably vote the Ecic and Atlantic and Great Western theket, masmuch as the voting power of a large amount of the stock which he holds is vested in the Eric Raniway Company. The independent stockholders state that the Eric and Atlantic and Great Western representatives have affered to give them five seats in the direction and a majority of the Executive Committee. Judge Burks of Cleveland, the local counsel of Sir John Swindburne at that place, will represent the English interest in the matter. J. H. Devreux and H. B. Hurlburt, who have been most active in opposing the operations of the most active in opposing the operations of the ish trustee, Sir John Swindurne, will also probably in in the Board, unless the Leland opposition remain in the Board, unless the Leland opposition should be se strong as to render necessary their retire-

REDUCTION OF FARES ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The officers of the Baltimore and Obio Railroad Company announce that on and after March 3 they will reduce the fare from New-York to Columbus from \$17 50 to \$15 25; to Zanes-

THE CHANGE IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DE-PARTMENT.

GEN. PORTER ENTERS ON THE DUTIES OF HIS POSI-TION-HIS RELATIONS TO THE CITY DEMOCRACY. The new Commissioner of Public Works,

Gen. Fitz John Porter, entered on the daties of his position yesterday. His sureties are August Belmont and S. L. M. Barlow, who justified in \$10,000 each. Gen. Porter was called upon by several of his old army acquaintances and others, and congratulated on his receiving so important a position. Among the callers were President Lewis of the Board of Aldermen, and Aldermon Reilly, Shandley, Purroy, Seery, and others. After the usual interchange of courtesies with these gentlemen, Gen. Porter said that he recognized them as

the representatives of the Democratic party of this city, as well as a portion of the legislative branch of the city government. As a Democrat he was pleased to meet them. In dispensing the patronage of his office the claims of Democrats would be, of course, considered and preference given them. To-day the chiefs of bureaus will meet with Gen. Porter, in order that he may become personally acquainted with them and with the details of the Department under his control. He wishes to have a thorough knowledge of the condition of the Department and its needs before the condition of the Department and its needs before the heavy work is begun in the Spring. What will be the first important work taken up has not yet been determined upon. Mr. Van Nort was in the office during the day explaining matters to his successor. E. P. Barker, Mr. Van Nort's deputy, will retain his position for some time at least, and as executive officer of the Department will, of course, be enauled to carry forward the business of the Department until Gen. Porter becomes thoroughly conversant with it. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Van Nort called on the Mayor, and a half hour was passed in social conversation.

sation.

The statement has been made that Gen. Mansfield Lovel! former Deputy Commissioner of the Street Department, who resigned this position to go South at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and joined the Rebel army, is to be appointed by Gen. Porter to a position in the Engineering Bureau of the Department of Public Works. This statement is pronounced to be untrue. Gen. Lovell's name has not been mentioned in connection with any position in the Department of Public Works.

MORE ABOUT THE THREE MILLION OFFER. To the Editor of The Trebune.

Sin: In a published letter of B. G. Jayne. my name appears among a list of persons who he says proposed to pay portions of \$3,000,000 to the city in order to settle claims which the Corporation had against them. Before Mr. Jayne and Mr. Smith's controversies pass into history, it is due to my friends that I should notice the matter. I never saw, nor knew Mr. Jayne I never heard of any such proposition, directly nor in directly. As events have shown (and doubtless others in Mr. Jayne's list could say as much), there was no occasion for me to settle because there was nothing to Pardon me if I add that the letter of Mr. Jayne re-

My pretty Jane, my balmy Jane, But meet me in the willow glen When the bloom is on the rye

Because when Mr. Jayne invited Mr. Smith to any "willow" meeting about me he certainly must have had the bloom of Monongaboia on his "Rye." And unless there was no better foundation for mentioning others than there was for naming me I am clear that Mr. Peckham was perfectly justified in declining to take the Jayne "Expectorant" in question. Very truly rours. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CONTROLLER'S ACTS CRITICISED. THE INVESTIGATION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN -TESTIMONY OF A. OAKEY HALL, COMMIS-SIONER WALES, AND OTHERS-THE CHARGES OF

JOHN B. HASKIN. The Committee on Law Department of the oard of Aldermen met in the City Hall yesterday, and continued its investigation into the charges againt Con-troller Green. Ex-Mayor Hall was first called, and speke of 50 suits against the city in his own office, and mentioned as unquestionably unjust the resistance of the Controller to the payment of the Supervisors' claim for salary. The costs and disbursements in these cases were against the city. Mr. Hall cited the case of Dr. Rosenthal, interpreter in the Court of General Sessions, who had been refused payment of his salary by Mr. Green, but who had subsequently recovered it. He was also questioned in respect to the alleged overcharge of Mr. Bennett of The Herald for printing his (Mayor Hall's) message, and said that in his opinion the Controller made a misstatement when he said that Mr. Bennett had given a receipt in full.

Dock Commissioner Salem H. Wales was next called and submitted a statement of the facts he had presented at a previous meeting in relation to the obstructive policy of the Controller. He said that Mr. Green had delayed the approval of sureties on contracts for piers, etc., and thus retarded public works which would be of great advantage to this city. He added that the Controller had also interfered with the Department of Parks when he was its President, and he cited the fol lowing instance of the fact. Mr. Green, he said, telegraphed to one of the subordinates of the Park Department to proceed to Albany and endeavor to effect legis lation in reference to the Riverside Park bul, but the man informed him (Mr. Wales) of the circumstance, and he refused to let him comply with the instructions of Mr. Green. Mr. Wales also spoke very decidedly as to the Controller's treatment of him on various occasions, characterizing it as contrary to what was due between beads of departments.

Tax Commissioner John Wheeler testified briefly to the course Mr. Green had pursued in transferring various unexpended balances to other appropriations. He described the dispute in the Board of Apportionment in December last about appropriating \$9,360,000 to pay the interest on the city debt. Mr. Wheeler said that in the revised estimates for 1874 the Controller asked for only \$8,400,000 to pay the interest on the debt, and he (Mr. Wheeler) refused to vote for the larger amount un til he had received some knowledge of the reason why such an increase was asked for to pay the interest on the debt in 1875. It was then stated by the Controller that he had used an unexpended balance of \$500,000 to help pay the interest on the city debt for 1874. This was the first heard by the Board of the Controller having, without the consent or knowledge of the Board, used unexpended balances. Unexpended balances are only transferred and used by resolution of the Board of Apportionment.

John B. Haskin was the last witness called, and, besides submitting to a brief examination, handed in a bulky document of charges and specifications, of which

\$3,000, and the employment being without the consent of the Corporation Counsel, who alone had power to grant it. Charge No. 9 is for violation of the law probibiting any official employed by the city from receiving compensation for any services other than those appertaining to his-office. Charge No. 10 is that the Controller appointed Spencer Kirby to the office of Collector of Assessments, on April 10, 1874, and that he paid him for the provious nine days, during which he performed no services for the city. Charge No. 11 is that the Commissioners of Accounts, at the close of 1873, found an apparent deficit of \$94,000 in the securities of the Sinking Fund. Charge No. 12 is that Mr. Green, in order to enhance the value of his own real estate, began public improvements in the vicinity of Central Park, and after selling it to Thomas Murphy. Wilhiam M. Tweed, and others, through a favored contractor named Crimmins, at a price regulated by prospective improvements abandoned. Charge No. 13 alludes to the Controller's practice of canceling warrants after they have been signed by the Mayor, instead of delivering them to the creditors for whom they were drawn. Charge No. 14 is entirely devoted to the payment of \$3,000 to Simon Sterne, for looby service at Washington, mentioning the payment of \$1,500 for redrafting the law relating the payment of \$1,500 for redrafting the law relating the payment of \$1,500 for redrafting the law relating the payment of \$1,500 for redrafting the law relating the payment of \$1,500 for redrafting the law relating to the annexation of West Parms and Kingsbridge. A charge is also made that the Controller paid to William Barnes, a son-in-law of Thur low Weed, a retaining fee of \$10,000, in connection with certain soits against the city.

Charge No. 15 is that Controller Green vacated an assessment of over \$4,000 on Trainity and \$8. Paul's Charge No. 15 is that he paid to John J. Serrell \$1,130 for preparing a report of ferry rights and franchises, which was done to make a "job" for Mr. Serrel

that, after advice from the Corporation Counset that he defense existed, Mr. Green, by neglecting to pay the amount due to the Mutual Life Insurance Company upon a mortgage held by it on a portion of the senso property, formerly of the Board of Education of Schoo District No. 1 of the town of West Farms, permitted the Company to recover a judgment of foreclosure and sale in an action by them, and knowingly permitted the property to be sold, and an unnecessary sale in an action by them, and knowingly permitted the property to be sold, and an unnecessary expense of \$550 was thereby incurred, and the property of the city was wasted and lost. Charge No. 18 is as follows: "It is represented by a late official of this city that the amount of interest paid upon the city's dett is upon \$500,000 at the rate of 5 per cent, \$85,000,000 at the rate of 7 per cent." Charge No. 19 is that he has done nothing to diminish said rates of interest, but, on the contrary, to serve favorites and, as it is believed, to enrich himself, has negotiated and sold the bonds and securities of the city, running at 7 per cent, to a very large amount, in many cases where, by a faithful and honest performance of duty, they might and should have been negotiated at 5 per cent interest. Charge No. 20 is that he has paid out of the treasury a line and costs of \$555 imposed upon himself for contumney and neglect of duty, which should have been paid by himself and not by the city, and that such payment was in violation of his trust and contrary to law. Charge No. 21 is that no has refused and neglected to pay just claims against the city, and invited and fostered highation to cambe favorite lawyers to be paid large fees and costs. Charge No. 2. That the said Andrew H. Green, by reason of brusque and vulgar manners, obstinate, domineering, and depand cessolic character, lack of the instincts of the gent of No. 22. "Inhit the said Andrew A. Oreca, y reason brusque and vulgar manners, obstinate, dominecting, and despotic character, lack of the instincts of the gentleman, total want of respect for his equals and superiors in official station, and his thorough unfitness in financial experience and ability, is wholly lineapacitated as and for the first financial officer of this great city."

The Committee then adjourned until Saturday at 1

TWO RAPID TRANSIT REPORTS EXPECTED FROM THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

The Aldermanic Committee on Rapid Transit. at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, will probably make two reports. Aldermen Purroy and handley favor the plan that the city build the read and operate it after it is constructed. They argue that capitalists have had opportunity for the past ten years construct a rapid transit road and have failed to do it. It is conceded that a rapid transit line, either elevated or underground, is needed, and that unless one is built, either by the city or by private capital, that New-Jersey and Brooklyn will receive a large portion of the Jersey and Brooklyn will receive a large portion of the population which would otherwise aid in building up this island. For this reason, if for no other, they think the city should build the road.

Aldermen Billings and Howland are opposed to the city undertaking the enterprise, and think it should be left for private capital. They say that when it is demonstrated that a rapid transit road will pay as an investment capital will be freely embarked in the enterprise. They think it no part of the functions of the City Government to enter upon enterprises of this kind. Alderman Cole, the remaining member of the Committee, rather favers the views of Alderman Billings and

Howland, although he is not absolutely committed, seems certain that there will be two reports on the eject. It is not likely that the Board of Aldermatics any further action on Thursday than to order treports printed, in order that the members of the Board of the

SANITARY LABORS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH-A PAVORABLE EXHIBIT OF THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY-REFORM IN THE WORK OF SCAVENGERS. The Board of Health held a very important meeting yesterday, President Charles F. Chandler in the chair. Besides passing upon the usual reports for the past month, a communication was addressed to Mayor

Wickham in regard to the scavenging of this city, recommending radical changes and improvements manded by the present condition of that work. Sani-tary Superintendent Day reported 1,683 inspections for the past week, and 73 complaints from citizens were presented for investigation and report. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases ported for the past two weeks:

 
 Week
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 Ferer.
 Ferer.
 Measlet
 Diphtheria
 por
 Meninzina

 Feb. 27.
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 53
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 191
 81
 4

 Feb. 27.
 1
 5
 54
 7
 93
 75
 4
 This shows a marked decrease in the number of cases of small-pox and diphtheria, the former by 6 and the latter by 8 cases. This decrease is referable to the stringent sanitary measures that have been enforced in this city. Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, reported 605 deaths for the week just ended, against 602 for the week previous. Pneumonia and other luflam-matory diseases continue to be the most frequent causes of death. During the 11 weeks since the very cold weather began, there have been 867 deaths charged to pneumonia and 330 to bronchitis, in a total mortality of 6,712. The vaccinating corps, under Dr. Taylor, report that out of 10,030 vaccinations in the past month, 7,683 were performed by their present force of eight men, making an average of about 960 to each man. A resolution was received from the Clerk of the As-

sembly requesting the Board to transmit to the Assembly, within ten days, a detailed statement of the amount of fines, penalties, and counsel fees collected for the year 1874, and also what disposition was made of the moneys so collected. It was ordered that the Board's attorney, Col. Prentice, be instructed to prepare a full and detailed statement in accordance with the Assembly's resolution, and transmit the same to the Clerk. The Board also resolved that the improved method of ventilating the cars of the Eighth Avenue Railroad by means of chimneys be and is hereby approved. A communication was ordered to be presented to Mayor Wickham in regard to night scavenging, of which the following is an abstract:

ing is an abstract:

The first portions of the communication are devoted to a history of the legislation doon the subject, ending with the adoption of rules by the Board in January, 1875, for the regulation of the business. It then continues: The sanitary reasons for discarding the old system of scavenging are apparent. The air of densely populated localities is nightly filled with the poisonous and disgusting odors from the contents of sluke in process of removal, and low forms of fevers, diarrhea, dysenteries, etc., are thereby created or seriously suggravated. During the warm mouths there has been at times such an increase of these diseases that the sanitary authorities have entirely prombted the business until colder weather.

John B. Haskin was the last witness called, and, besides submitting to a brife examination, handed in a bulky document of charges and specifications, of which an abstract is given below:

The first charge is that the Controller published a false statement of the city debt at the close of 1873, which instances desired the target is that the controller published a false statement of the city debt at the close of 1873, which incomes held for that year, his exhibit showing the debt to be \$131,204,51712, which there are not be to be \$131,204,51712, which there are not be to be \$131,204,51712, which is the property of the statement of the city debt for 1874, that amount reported. The second charge is that he liferally over \$200,000 in excess of the appropriation for interest on the city debt for 1874, that amount being a surplus of the account of the previous year, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment posed resolutions of censure on Dec. 30, 1874. The third charge is that he has paid frundich claims for supplies which had been presented by the D-partment of Case.

Which had been presented by the D-partment of Case which had been presented by the D-partment of Case which had been presented by the D-partment of the proving the claim to be corrupt and contrary to law; and the payment to Mr. Jourdan a lawyer of \$1,500 for preparing a report on the validity of the patient. Charge No. 4 is for attempting to obstruct the Commissioners of Accounts, appointed to examine the books of the Finance Department, testified to by Commissioners of the meeting of the Commissioners of Accounts, appointed to examine the books of the Finance Department, testified to be provided with water-parting a report on the validity of the patient. Charge No. 5 is that the Controller has persistently refused to allow a thorough examination of the subject of the Finance Department, restlined to book of the finance Department, restlined to be corrupt and contrary to law; and the payment to Mr. Jourdan a lawyer of \$1,500 for previated the payment

INNOVATIONS IN BOOK-SELLING. ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLISHING AND JOBBING TRADE.

The Booksellers' Central Association, the organization of the publishing and jobbing trade of the Eastern and Central States, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel vesterday morning, to take definite action on the report of its Committee on Trade Reform, presented at the previous meeting. A. C. Barnes, President, occu-pied the Chair, and F. H. Dodd, the Secretary's place. and among those present were Mesers. Randolph, Poter Carter, W. S. Appleton, T. E. Sheldon, Holt, Baker, Christern, Lockwood, Dillingham, Dutton, P. J. Hale, Steiger, and others, of this city; B. H. Ticknor of Jas. R. Osgood & Co., Boston; Messrs. Porter and Coates of Philadel, phia; and Mr. Jansen of Chicago. Letters were read from Wm. Lee of Boston, A. J. Holman of Philadelphia, and others of the trade in several States, regretting their enforced absence, and favoring the work of the Association. The action of the meeting was expressed in two resolutions, the first directed against under-selling houses and appointing a committee to obtain signatures for a limitation of discounts to such houses to 29 per cent, on which Messrs. Appleton, Holt, and Hale were named; and the second providing for a committee to obtain a general agreement among Sunday-school book publishers, limiting their discounts outside the trade to cent, on which Messrs. Randolph, Simmons (business manager of the Tract Society), and Dold were ap-

manager of the Tract Society), and Dodd were appointed. The discussion was shared by most of those present, Mr. Jansen presenting a most satisfactory report of the success of the reform in Chicago and at the West, where the Put-in-Bay platform was thoroughly carried out. There had been scarcely any difficulty in making the change, and the trade and the public alike acquiesced in the justice of it. Trade was all the better for it, and they could now do outsiness on settled principles, whereas hitherto there had been such confusion that they were afraid to name prices in letters.

A voice here suggested that everybody should go to Chicago, whereas there was much laughter. Mr. Janses stated that a meeting was to have been held in Chicago on Monday evening to discuss the present difficulty in the path of reform. Mr. Christern explained the nature of the Bookseliers Union in Germany, where a dealer has to enter the Trade Exchange boroe he can obtain the trade discounts. The meeting adjourned, leaving the practical application of its decisions in the bands of its committees, who are to report to the houses individually whenever their success justifies their maning a date for the resolutions to go into operation.

It has been decided that the General Convention of the American Book Trade Association will be held in July at either Niagara Falis or Saratoga.

POLICE GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yes terday, President Matsell in the chair. James E. Can non, who was dismissed from the force some time ago sent in a communication asking to be rejustated, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Dr. Walker reported that Patrolman Jasper G. Terry, who had both legs broken at Pier No. 50 North River while in the discharge of his duty, had had one of them ampu tated, and would never be able to do patrol duty againIt was recommended that Terry be retired and placed
upon a pension of \$400 per annum. The case was referred
to the Committee on Rules and Dacipine. The proposition of James Crosby to take two scow-loads of askes
each day was accepted. Waiter Sandford and Daniel
McAuleff were appointed inspectors of damps. Wilnian
B. Devies, Henry Wayland, Michael Smith, Jacob
Brumen, Peter B. Lamp, and William Gowan were appointed patrolmen, and the Board adjourned. tated, and would never be able to do patrol duty sgala

ASSOCIATED COAL COMPANIES FIXING PRICES. The representatives of the Associated Coal Companies in this city met yesterday at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at No. 71 Broadtablish a schedule of prices for coal for the current

way, to consider their plans for the future, and to coterm. After mature deliberation it was agreed that no reduction should be made in the prices so long as the work the following scale of prices would go into on the first day after the resumption of labor: Lamp. \$4 40; Steamer, \$4 50; Grate, \$4 40; Egg \$4 78; Steve. 86 36 Chestaut, 84 35.